

# The Punta Gorda Herald

PUNTA GORDA — In Tropical Southwest Florida, a Seaport on the Famous Charlotte Harbor — a Town that is Known for its Natural Attractions and the Hospitality of a Cosmopolitan Citizenship

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## THE FIGHTING IS RENEWED ON WESTERN FRONT

Warsaw Was Still Holding Back the Teutons

## SOME TERRIFIC FIGHTING

Russians Keeping the Germans Between Vistula and Bug—The Entente Allies Gain Ground on the Gallipoli Peninsula

London, England.—The Germans have recommenced activities on the western front. There is heavy fighting in progress on the British front in the neighborhood of Ypres, where little fighting had been had for several weeks past, according to advices from Amsterdam, which say the cannonading is heavy.

Warsaw is still in the hands of the Russians, with the Germans having gotten no nearer the city the past few days. Advices are to the effect that the civil population is withdrawing by the tens of thousands, and the Russian army is removing its stores of supplies further east. There is hard fighting in progress to the south of Warsaw, where the Russians are holding back the efforts of the Teuton armies to complete an enveloping movement which would threaten the safety of the grand duke's army still in the Polish capital. There has been some sanguinary fighting between the Vistula and the Bug rivers, and according to the Russian official statement issued at Petrograd the czar's army has at least held its own.

Allies Gain Ground on Gallipoli Peninsula

The allies have improved their position on the Gallipoli peninsula by taking the crest of the ridge on that division of land, giving them a command of the lower stretches toward Constantinople. It is now felt that this advantage will be followed up by an attack en masse on the Turkish entrenchments. The ridge was taken after desperate fighting in which the losses were heavy on both sides, but the Turks' losses were greatest.

The armies of Germany and Austria-Hungary are being held by the Russians to the west of Warsaw, but they are making progress elsewhere on the eastern front, according to official statements from Berlin and Vienna, their most determined attack evidently being that directed against Wyszow, a town thirty-five miles northeast of Warsaw.

Pursuing their policy of cutting the communications of Grand Duke Nicholas, heavy German forces are attacking the railroad linking the main Warsaw-Petrograd line at Ostrolenka.

The latest dispatch direct from Warsaw coming from a correspondent of the Associated Press and dated July 31, shows that conditions are much better than previously indicated.

In the Vosges mountains Paris states that the French troops took several German trenches after inflicting heavy losses.

## FIGHTING NEAR YPRES

Heavy Cannonading Along the British Front

Amsterdam, Holland, (via London)—Heavy fighting is in progress on the British front near Ypres. According to telegrams from Courtrai, Belgium, the boom of great guns and mine explosions was audible there for hours and it was quickly followed by a

steady stream of wounded men from the vicinity of Hooge. Most of the casualties were from shrapnel wounds.

The Starke Telegraph, commenting upon The Herald's intimation that the lawyers are largely responsible for the many miscarriages of justice in this state, says that, instead of blaming the lawyers, we should rather blame the jury system which allows men who have not the sense to get out of a shower of rain, and whose minds are continually swayed from one side to the other, in spite of the evidence, to sit as judges. It is the benighted juror who fosters the growth of the unscrupulous lawyer."

## A RENEWAL OF WARFARE ON THE HOUSEFLY URGED

By the State Board of Health of Florida

## LIKE AN EGYPTIAN CURSE

Should be Attacked in His Breeding Places—It Should be Possible to Accomplish Some Substantial Results

The common house fly is one of humanity's worst enemies. His victims outnumber those of war and his attacks on mankind are concluded by no treaties or surrender.

He is the embodiment of filth. He is born in filth, he spends his destructive life in filth and he wouldn't be living up to his instincts if he couldn't carry it with him wherever he goes. Compared with him the buzzard is a model of purity.

Fortunately intelligent men and women realize that he has risen from his former rank as a mere nuisance to that of a menace, and they are making more or less strenuous efforts to avoid him. The screen in windows and doors of our homes has become a necessity instead of a luxury, and we have learned—some of us—to keep him from our food and our persons. With our microscopes we have examined the loads of filth infected with disease germs that he carries about on his feet and deposits wherever he lights.

But while we—some of us—have learned to avoid him, to make efforts to banish him from our living places, we have made but little effort to lessen his numbers, to attack him in his breeding places. We have been told that one healthy fly in a single season may become the progenitor through successive generations of several hundred millions of children and grandchildren, each as vigorous and prolific as the old lady herself, so that the destruction of one fly early in the year means the destruction of countless potential progeny.

If it were possible to lessen the breeding of flies, the fight to keep them from our kitchens and homes would be aided correspondingly, and it is possible to accomplish substantial results.

The fly is not a long-distance traveler under his own motive power, and consequently he is most numerous and most of a menace in the neighborhood of those places where no restrictions are put upon his breeding. His choice of birthplace is in stable manure heaps where horses are kept, less in cow stables, and vigorous and rapid reproduction occurs in uncovered garbage and human excreta.

If these places could be cared

## MOVEMENT FOR DIVERSIFICATION OF CROPS IN SOUTH

Florida Farmers Experimenting in Same

## WILL BENEFIT THE STATE

An Awakening to the Possibility of All the Year Round Industry—It is the Big Aim of the Great Southland

The movement for greater diversification of crops in the South is not only meeting results in the chief cotton growing States, but Florida farmers who experimented along these lines this summer have found their experiments quite profitable and it is to be expected that the future will see growers of this State benefiting by the experience of pioneers in diversification.

Reports from the Manatee River region are that gratifying results are being attained in the growth of sweet potatoes, rice, corn, sugar cane and cow peas. Growers in this section are realizing that it is not always the high priced crops that net them the greatest money. They do not always bring the high prices expected, and experience is proving that diversified summer crops are the safest. Summer crops are said to be in excellent condition and the promise is that the producers will reap handsomely this summer in comparison with their profits in preceding years.

Florida farmers, as shown by the example of those of the Manatee region, are awakening to the possibilities for all the year round industry. There is no excuse for the ground being idle at any time in the year. Certain crops will be found profitable in each season of the year. Making the soil work every day in the year will not do the harm that comes from summer idleness, when the fields are allowed to overrun with grass and weeds. Planting such crops as mentioned above will put real money in the jeans of farmers of the State during the summer months.

It is argued in that section of the State that the farmer can do much better than by devoting great acreages to corn or by specializing in almost any other product. Potatoes, tomatoes and celery in smaller areas together with a good measure of corn, is a crop found to yield handsomely. Florida growers who have taken up diversification this summer are doing well. They are showing others what can and what should be done. Diversification of farm products is the big aim of the Southland now, and it appears that Florida will be found doing her share. Let's hope so.—Jacksonville Metropolis.

for properly, the evil would be greatly diminished. The livery stable should be floored with concrete and the droppings from animals should be, as soon as possible, placed in a screened bin and the contents, before removal, should be saturated with kerosene or borax solution, to kill the larvae and to prevent the escape of flies already hatched, and the manure should be removed in similarly screened receptacles.

The ordinary water closet, always flushed after use, is proof against fly propagation, and the earth closet, where the other is not possible, should be screened as carefully as the pantry, to prevent the fly from reaching the deposits, and to prevent the escape

## FLORIDA FARMERS ARE ADVISED TO GROW MORE HAY

Prices Now Beyond Reach of Average Consumer

## SHOULD INCREASE ACREAGE

Much of Home-Grown Hay Not Properly Cured — Best to Use When Cheap and Well Cured Says Professor Spencer

Although the acreage planted to hays has increased within recent years, the demand has far exceeded the supply in the South, as a result hay is selling around \$30 a ton. Very few farmers or dairymen can afford to pay such prices for hay. Fortunately there is no need of it for those who are living on farms or who control farms.

Crabgrass, beggarweed, cowpeas and soybeans make good hay but not enough of them are grown. Consequently the South is importing expensive hay from the North. Furthermore sorghum, Kaffir corn and corn can be used for fodder as a substitute for hay if care is exercised in curing and storing them.

According to A. P. Spencer, district agent for Central and South Florida, much of the hay that is raised in Florida is not cured properly. Mr. Spencer says that good crabgrass hay is better than timothy and more palatable if it is cured in the right way and not allowed to burn or rot in the field. Some dairymen are feeding timothy hay to cows at \$34 a ton. At that rate cowpea hay is worth about \$60 a ton, and it is extremely better for the cows. Timothy is good for working animals but it is not suitable or profitable feed for dairy cows or fattening animals.

Dried beet pulp is selling around \$37 a ton. Beggarweed hay in comparison with the feeding value of the pulp is worth at least \$65 a ton and corn fodder about \$10. If the farmer can pay \$35 a ton for bran he could afford to pay \$65 a ton for cottonseed meal for the same amount of food.

It is best to use home grown products, especially when they are cheaper and better suited to the needs. The summer feeding can be done largely from soiling crops such as sorghum, corn, the grasses and legumes.

Sir Edwin Lambright of the Tampa Tribune has refused to go to congress from the First district. The First district's loss is the Tribune's gain.—Daytona Halifax Journal.

That the American dollar has enhanced in value is due to the good sense and the respectable morals behind the dollar.

of those that may accidentally have entered.

It is conceded that it is more difficult to regulate these breeding places outside of incorporated cities and towns, because the voluntary efforts of individuals are not to be depended upon, even to protect human life and health. The force of law is necessary. But in cities, where population is more congested, the problem is more serious.

Experience has shown that legislation, which can be enforced along these lines and to accomplish these results, is difficult because of the opposition from livery stable owners, who prefer to risk the lives of themselves and their neighbors rather than spend the

needed dollars for construction and maintenance of proper equipment.

The problem is not a difficult one, because we know its elements and the effective remedy. Yet it is difficult of execution because of the greed and selfishness of those who might provide the solution. Municipal ordinances requiring the screening of earth closets have been made decidedly effective, reducing the typhoid rate by one half or more. When the proper public sentiment can be aroused in Florida cities, the livery stables will be made subject to similar effective regulation.—State Board of Health Bulletin.

## INSURANCE TRUST HELD TO VIOLATE LAWS OF NATION

Judge Quinton Advises Prosecution in Courts

## AS IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE

Combination Companies of Which All Use Same Rate—Agents not Allowed to Make Alterations—Spoke at Miami

The fire insurance trust should be prosecuted under the federal antitrust laws as a combination in the restraint of trade, in the opinion of Judge Alfred B. Quinton of Topeka, Kas., who last night addressed the North Miami Improvement association on the subject of insurance and means of securing a reduction in the present exorbitant rates. The rates charged in Florida, he said, are three times as much as charged in northern states.

"The fire insurance trust in this state is a combination in the restraint of trade, there is no doubt about that, and it could and should be prosecuted under the federal statute," Judge Quinton declared. "I have not the slightest doubt but that if complaint was made to the United States district attorney and the facts presented, that action would be taken."

"Take the rate book which every agent of every company has, the same for each agent and each company,—that is proof conclusive of a monopoly, a combination. The rate book itself is a violation of the federal statute."

## Florida Most Benighted

Judge Quinton said that the Florida insurance laws are the poorest in the country, "you have practically no laws at all," he said. Every northern state to his knowledge has passed strict insurance laws under which the people get a fair deal, but in Florida the laws are of and for the insurance trust which "operates in Florida on a basis of not how cheap it will furnish insurance but instead how much the people will stand."

"The insurance laws of Florida were evidently drawn by the officials of the insurance companies themselves," Judge Quinton declared. "The laws themselves savor of the inside workings of these companies and the phrases in which these laws are couched, are similar to those formerly in existence in Texas, and a number of northern states."

The judge, who organized what is today rated as one of the largest if not the largest mutual insurance company in the world, has made a thorough study of the insurance laws of this state, and finds that the main provisions are that the company must name some person in the state upon whom papers (Continued on last page)

## A MOST SERIOUS CONDITION THAT AFFECTS FLORIDA

A Menace to Fruit and Vegetable Industries

## THAT IS ALLOWED TO EXIST

Transportation Rates Favor Foreign Products and Place Them in Unfair Competition With the Products of this State

Editor Punta Gorda Herald:—

It is a well known fact that, within the last year or two, something has stimulated the planting and cultivation and importation into the United States from Cuba and others of the West Indian Islands, all the varieties of citrus fruits and winter and early spring vegetables which are now being and have heretofore been produced so extensively and profitably by Florida for the Northern and Western markets of our country. This is not being done to any extent in Mexico; for the nonce, she is otherwise engaged, but when her home troubles will have ceased, there is no reason why these industries should not be carried on there even more profitably than in Cuba.

No later than last winter, those of us who were so fortunate as to have saved our beans from the frost which wiped out every thing north of us, were disappointed by not getting the fancy prices resulting from these conditions, because the markets were supplied with beans raised in Cuba, we were told.

On account of the extreme fertility of the soil in Cuba, they require very little or no fertilizers. Labor is very much cheaper there than here. There they have no frost at all, and I have been reliably informed that transportation to New York from any place in Cuba, which is reached by railroad, is cheaper than from Florida points of like kind.

If these are not facts, the people should know it; but if these facts exist, we should seek relief.

Shall we sit and wait, supinely hugging the delusive phantom of hope and faith until these foreign countries shall have taken from us our home markets? (Patrick Henry, partly.)

Or, whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, or to take arms against a sea of troubles, and, by opposing, end them? (Shakespeare, wholly.)

This, in my mind, is solely a business proposition, and I think every Floridian, especially those of us who are engaged in, or expect to become engaged in the growing of citrus fruits or sugar cane or early vegetables, should appeal to the United States Congress by petition and through their Representatives ask for this relief by placing a higher protective tariff on these products.

Let us take this question out of politics, as the financial question has been done, as is generally claimed; but if they will not, then, for one, I say, to Hades with politics, for charity begins at home. (Who said this?)

Yours truly,  
F. M. COOPER.

Bronson Times-Democrat:—Brother Jordan, of the Punta Gorda Herald, is still spreading his whisker propaganda. He not only advocates whiskers for men, but he favors the breeding of whiskers-bearing animals and says that we should plant more goats instead of hens.